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be attended to.

A TRUE STORY.

Many years ago, I happened to be one of the
referees in a case which excited unusual interest
in our courts, from the singular nature of the
claim, and the strange story which it disclosed.
The plaintiff was Captain of a merchant
ship which traded principally with England and
the West Indies, had married quite early in life,
with every prospect of happiness. His wife was
said to have been extremely beautiful, and no less
lovely in character.

After living with her in the most uninterrupted
harmony for five years, during which time two
daughters were added to his family, he suddenly
resolved to resume his occupation, which he had
relinquished on his marriage, and when his young-
est child was but three weeks old, sailed once
more for the West Indies. His wife, who was
devotedly attached to him, sorrowed deeply at
his absence, and found her only comfort in the
society of her children, and the hope of his return.
But month after month passed away and he came
not, nor did any letters, those insufficient but
eloquent substitutes, arrive to cheer her solitude.
Time lengthened into years, yet no tidings
were received of her absent husband; and after
long hoping against hope, the unhappy wife
was compelled to believe that he had found a watery
grave beneath the weltering ocean.

Her sorrow was deep and heartfelt, but the
evil of poverty was now added to her affliction,
and the widow found herself obliged to resort to
some employment, in order to support her help-
less children. Her needle was her only re-
source, and for ten years she had labored early
and late for the miserable pittance, which is grad-
ually bestowed on the humble seamstress. A
merchant of New York, in moderate circum-
stances, accidentally became acquainted with her,
and pleased with her gentle manners, no less
than her extreme beauty, endeavored to improve
their acquaintance with friendship. After some
months he offered her his hand and was accepted.
As the wife of a successful merchant she soon
found herself in the enjoyment of luxuries, such
as she never before possessed. Her children
became his children, and received from him every
advantage that wealth and affection could procure.
Fifteen years passed away; and the
daughters were married, and by their step father
were furnished with every comfort requisite in
their new avocation of housekeepers. But they
had scarcely quitted his roof, when their mother
was taken ill. She died after a few days sick-
ness, and from that time to the period of which I
speak, the widow had resided with the young-
est daughter.

Now comes the strangest part of the story.
After an absence of thirty years, during which
no tidings had been received from him, the first
husband returned as suddenly as he departed.
He had changed his ship, adopted another name,
and had spent the whole of that long period of
time on the ocean, with only transient visits on
shore, while taking in or discharging cargo; hav-
ing been careful never to come nearer home than
New Orleans. Why he had acted in this unparal-
lel manner towards his family, no one could
tell, and he obstinately refused all explanation.
There were strange rumors of slave trading and
piracy afloat, but they were only whispers or con-
jectures rather than truth. Whatever might have
been his motive for such conduct, he was certainly
when he returned. He raved like a madman
when informed of his wife's second marriage and
subsequent death—cursing vengeance upon his
successor, terrifying his daughters by the most
wild threats, in case they refused to acknowl-
edge his claims. He had returned wealthy, and
one of those mean reptiles of the law who are
always to be found crawling about the halls of
justice, advised him to bring a suit against the
second husband, assuring him he could recover
heavy damages. The absurdity of instituting a
claim for a wife, whose death had already been
manifested, and that it was at length agreed by all
parties to leave the matter to be judged by five
referees.

It was on a bright and beautiful morning in
spring, we first met to hear this singular case.
The sunlight streamed through the dusty win-
dows of the court room and shed a halo around
the long grey locks of the defendant; while the
plaintiff's harsh features were thrown into still
bolder relief by the same beam which suffused
the placid countenance of his adversary. The
plaintiff's lawyer made a most eloquent appeal
for his client, and had we not been better in-
formed about the matter, our hearts would have
melted by his touching description of the return
of the desolate husband, and the agony with which
he now believed his household gods removed to
consecrate a stranger's hearth. The celebrated
Aaron Burr was counsel for the defendant, and
we anticipated from him a splendid display of
oratory.

Contrary to expectations, however, Burr made
no attempt to confuse his opponent's oratory. He
merely opened a book of statutes, and pointing
with his thin fingers to one of the pages, desired
the referees to read it, while he retired for a mo-
ment to bring in the principal witness. We had
scarcely finished the section, which fully decided

the matter in our minds, when Burr re-entered
with a tall and elegant female leaning on his arm.
She was attired in a simple white dress, with a
wreath of ivy leaves encircling her large straw
bonnet, and a lace veil completely concealed her
countenance. Burr whispered a few words appar-
ently encouraging her to advance, and then
gracefully raising her veil disclosed to us a face
of proud, surpassing beauty. I recollect as well as
if it had happened yesterday, how simultane-
ously the murmur of admiration burst from the
lips of all present. Turning to the plaintiff, Burr
asked in a cold, quiet tone, do you know that
lady?

Answer.—I do.
Burr.—Will you swear that?
Ans.—I will, to the best of my knowledge
and belief, she is my daughter!
Burr.—Can you swear to her identity?
Ans.—I can.
Burr.—What is her age?
Ans.—She was thirty years of age on the 20th
day of April.

Burr.—When did you last see her?
Ans.—At her own home, a fortnight since.
Burr.—When did you see her previously to
that meeting?

The plaintiff hesitated—a long pause ensued—
the question was repeated & the answer at length
was, "on the fourteenth day of May, 17—"

"When she was just three weeks old," added
Burr. "Gentlemen," continued he, turning to us,
"I have brought this lady here as an important
witness, and such I believe she is. The plain-
tiff's counsel has pleaded eloquently in behalf of
the bereaved husband, who escaped the perils of
the sea, and returned only to find his home deso-
late. But who will picture to you the lonely
wife, bending over her daily toil, devoting her
best years to the dexterity of sordid poverty, sup-
ported only by the hope of her husband's return?

Who will paint the slow progress of heart sick-
ness, the wasting anguish of hope deferred, and
finally, the overwhelming agony which came upon
her when her last hope was extinguished, and
she was compelled to believe herself indeed a
widow? Who can depict all this without awak-
ening in your hearts the warmest sympathy for
the deserted wife, and bitterest scorn for the
mean, pitiful wretch who could thus trample on
the heart of her whom he had sworn to love and
cherish. We need not inquire into his motives
for acting so base a part. Whether it was love
of gain, or selfish indifference, it matters not;
he is too vile a thing to be judged by such laws
as govern man. Let us ask the witness—she
who now stands before us with the frank, fearless
flow of a true hearted woman—let us ask which
of the two has been her father?

Turning to the lady, in a tone whose sweet-
ness was in strong contrast with the scornful
accents that had just characterized his words, he
sought her to relate briefly the recollections of
her early life. A slight blush passed over her
proud and beautiful face as she replied:

"My first recollections are of a small ill fur-
nished apartment, where my sister and myself
shared with my mother. She used to carry out
every Saturday evening the work which had oc-
cupied her during the week and bring back em-
ployment for the following one. Saving that
wearisome visit to her employer, and regular at-
tendance at church, she never left the house. She
often spoke of our father, and of his anticipated
return, but at length she ceased to mention him,
though I observed she used to weep more fre-
quently than ever. I then thought she wept be-
cause we were so poor, for it sometimes happen-
ed that our supper was only a bit of dry bread,
and was accustomed to see by the light of the
candle without depriving us of our morning meal.
Such was our poverty when my mother contracted
a second marriage, and the change to us was
like entering into paradise. We found a home
and a father." She paused.

"Would you excite my own child against me?
cried the plaintiff as he impatiently waved his
hand for her to be silent.

The eyes of the witness flashed fire as she
spoke, "You are not my father," exclaimed she
vehemently. "The law may deem you such, but
I disclaim you utterly.—What I call you my fa-
ther!—you who basely left your wife to toil and
your children to beggary? Never! never!—
Behold there my father, pointing to the agitated
defendant, "there is the man who watched over
my infancy—who was the sharer of my childish
sports, and the guardian of my inexperienced
youth. There is he who claims my affection,
and shares my home; there is my father. For
yonder selfish wretch I know him not. The best
years of his life have been spent in lawless freedom
from social ties; let him seek elsewhere for the
company of his decrepitude, nor dare insult
the ashes of my mother by claiming the duties of
kindred from her deserted children!"

She drew her veil hastily around her as she
spoke, and giving her hand to Burr, moved as if
to withdraw.

"Gentlemen," said Burr, "I have no more to say.
The words of the law are expressed in the book
before you; the words of truth you have just
heard from woman's lips; it is for you to de-
cide according to the requisitions of nature and
the decrees of justice."

I need scarcely add that our decision was
such as to overwhelm the plaintiff with merited
shame.

SUSANNAH.

Sweeter than the sweetest manna,
Lovely, lively, chaste Susannah,
You're the girl that still I muse on,
Pretty, smiling, dearest Susan.
Oh, if verses can amuse ye,
Fairest, sweetest, laughing Susy,
Pl write on, but never retrace ye,
Handsome and good-natured Susy!
Every rhyme would flatter you,
Sprightly, dimpling, tender Sue!
I've sung my song—adieu, adieu!
Susannah, Susan, Susy, Susy, Sue!

The influence of the good man ceases not at
death; he, as the visible agent, is removed, but
the light and influence of his example still remain;
and the moral elements of this world will long
show the traces of his vigor and purity; just
as the western sky, after the sun has set, still be-
trays the glowing traces of the departed orb.

We do not remember of having seen a neater
text this year than the following, sent by Gen.
G. T. Winthrop to the East Abington celebration:
"Martin Van Buren—He has returned to his
native State after an absence of three years.—
His native State will return to him after an ab-
sence of only two."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. NUMBER 3. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The next branch of the subject of Internal Im-
provement which presents itself, is the action of the
last State Legislature on the system.

It has been one of the curses of our legislation,
that the legislative action has on so many prominent
occasions, been mixed up with the business and in-
terest of corporations. It really appears that in every
important measure of State policy, it has been
thought necessary to constitute some corporation a
kind of foster mother, to carry out the purposes of
the State, and after that manner we have commended
the great system, on which the destiny of our
State so materially depends.

I have never been enabled to get the entire acts
of the last session, so as to see the disposition made
by the legislature, of the interest owned by the
State in the Planters bank. But I have been ad-
vised that the interest so held, amounting to up-
wards of two millions of dollars, together with the
State funds, amounting to several hundred thou-
sand dollars, have been withdrawn from that insti-
tution, and distributed between the Natchez and
Vicksburg Rail Road banks, or perhaps mainly to
the Natchez Institution.

This transfer of interest amounting to between
two and three millions of dollars, is designed to aid
the railroad companies of these towns in making
and completing a rail road from each of said towns
to Jackson. It is said that the town of Natchez
was illuminated on the occasion of this legislative
transfer.

Here then is the first move, and is more injudi-
cious one could not in my opinion have been devised.
Will the people of this State approve a course
so utterly impotent?

In the first place, that vast fund is placed under
the control of corporations! Yes! Bank corpora-
tions. The controlling power over this fund is in
the hands of the stockholders; who, if the scheme
succeeds will derive from it great gains. But in
case of a failure will be sure to secure themselves,
and the State may take the rail roads. The whole
state funds will be sunk, and the two millions bonds
will fall upon the good people of Mississippi to pay.

It seems to be a prevailing opinion, that these
rail road banks, are like other banks, established
fully as much to promote the private views of the
stockholders and to make them fortunes, as for pub-
lic good. Nay! Some are so liberal as to say, that
the public good enters very little into the consider-
ation of the stockholders. It is not my purpose to
seek into the motives of these corporations. This
fact however is settled upon good authority, that
corporations have no souls, and having no souls,
they must be destitute of conscience.

The virtual operation then, of placing so large
an amount of the State funds and responsibilities,
in the power of these corporations, is to make every
man in this State according to his property an inter-
est in the success of the schemes of these Banks.
If the banks fail, the State loses its funds, and the
people have to be taxed, to pay the principal and
interest of the State bonds amounting to two mil-
lions of dollars.

The first subject of insurance is, that the stock-
holders shall draw a very full interest on the amount
of their stock invested. As those stockholders have
the casting vote at the board, they will of course
take as good care of themselves, as if mixed with
the stockholders of other banks.

The next subject insured is, that the rail road
when built shall be a successful experiment. For if
it should fail, the stockholders will have the first
knowledge that it will fail, and if they think
proper take care of themselves, having the control
of the funds of the institution.

I make the enquiry and ask a candid answer, how
is it possible that the stockholders can draw divi-
dends on interest on their stock, and leave any part
of that stock to be appropriated to the erection of
the roads?

By the last examination the specie loss of those
banks were at a very low ebb, and it must be ad-
mitted, that they cannot advance the works with
their own funds.

The vast amount of debt due by the people of
this State, a considerable proportion of which is due
out of the State, necessarily drive the bank
circulation back, to about the amount of the specie
capital, or that part which is equivalent to specie.
The bank issues are perpetually running upon
those institutions for specie or exchange, to meet
the large foreign balances against the state.

This being the existing state of our affairs, it is
perfectly demonstrable, that the issues of the banks
must necessarily be so limited, that after paying the
usual expenses of carrying on the operations of the
institutions, there will be no more left than will be
sufficient to meet the usual dividends expected by
the stockholders; and their dividends, they will have.

The conclusion from these premises then is, that
these rail roads will be constructed essentially out
of the funds of the state, and the stock created by
the state bonds.

Let us now enquire what beneficial result will
the state derive from this monstrous responsibility
incurred? If any benefit shall be derived from it,
such benefit will result to a very small portion of the
state. That portion which requires in a most speci-
al manner, the action of the state, to develop its
resources, can derive not a tithe of benefit from this
very great state fund! A fund which if properly
applied would have carried out a general system
for the whole state. What proportion of the Choctaw
and Chickasaw counties will derive any benefit
from these roads from Natchez and Vicksburg to
Jackson? Those beautiful and fertile regions, will
remain locked up in an uncultivated wilderness; for
any thing that these roads can accomplish. In fact,
the highly interesting object of reclaiming the wil-
derness, and thereby rendering our rich fertile lands
available, by converting them into rice fields, will
not be effected by this vast appropriation of the
public funds and responsibilities. The most inter-
esting region of the state will continue in wilder-
ness, for the want of public improvements to pro-
vide a convenient market for the settlers. Those
already settled there, will continue to be oppressed
by the inconvenience, arising from the want of the
facilities of getting the produce of their farms to
market; while each one of them is to have his prop-
erty subjected to pay the expense of erecting these
roads from Natchez and Vicksburg to Jackson, if
the bonds of two millions shall fall on the state for
payment. As before observed, they are virtually
the insurers of the two banks, and derive no profit
or benefit from the appropriation of the fund.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw counties, are how-
ever told by the further legislation on the subject,
that five millions of dollars are to be borrowed on
the faith of the state, to extend these improvements
to other parts of the state.

This then is a mere contingency, that all the other
parts of the state are to rest on. Have any
certainty that the money can be borrowed? Have
we not witnessed the difficulty which the Union
Bank has had to encounter, in finding purchasers

of the state bonds. This loan may be more difficult
to obtain, inasmuch as the faith of this state is al-
ready pledged, for between seventeen and eighteen
millions of dollars. Years may roll round, before
we obtain it. And even then other loans may roll
round ere the work could be in progress. All this
is mere hope, held up to the citizens of the Choctaw
and Chickasaw counties, whilst a reality, and a
present reality of between two and three millions of
dollars, has been actually placed for operation in
one of two banks for the improvement of a mere
neighborhood of the state; and that region of the
state already possessed of reasonable facilities, to a
market for their products.

But we are prepared to engulf the state further
in the vortex of responsibilities! The faith of the
state is already pledged for between seventeen and
eighteen millions of dollars. We have not borrowed
that sum as yet to place it under state control. It
is under the control of those honest mechanics called
banks, in the management of which the President
and directors usually realize large fortunes, and the
stockholders take special care to have a say in the
dish.

The property of every man in this state is liable
to redeem these millions, whilst the management of
this great fund is not in the peoples hands. And we
are called on to add five millions more to our in-
debtedness.

I think in all conscience we have made plunges
enough blindfold, and we should certainly pause be-
fore we incur another responsibility so large. We
should at least take time to examine well the details
of the system.

Our legislature have gone into this business, as
precipitately as they did into the Union Bank
scheme; which the people were told was to flood
our land with gold and to pay every man's debts.
The experiment thus far has proven, that the state
has pledged its responsibility for upwards of fifteen
millions of dollars, all the golden dreams of relief
have vanished, and that the old rule of getting out
of debt is the only true one left us. That is make all
you can save all you can. Let us return to this
subject of the transfer of the public funds and the
two million state stock, to the rail road banks of
Vicksburg and Natchez, for the purpose of enab-
ling them to carry out and complete the rail road
from each of those places to Jackson.

Another most vital objection to this measure is,
that it does not effect the essential object, intended
to be realized, by a scheme of internal improvement
in this state.

The improvements imperiously demanded in Mis-
sissippi, are such, as will furnish to the settlers
the convenient means of carrying to market, the pro-
ducts of their industry; and from the parts of the state
especially, which are shut out from a market by dis-
tance, and the natural impediments of the country.
Another primary purpose, of a system of improve-
ment is to add to the resources of the state, by aban-
doning the facilities of a market, to those regions of
rich country, which are now in a wilderness, state
for want of those facilities. By a judicious system
the settler could increase the amount of his crops
and emigrants with capital would people our wil-
derness regions.

Now these rail roads from Natchez and Vicksburg
to Jackson, run through a country, the people of
which have either the navigation of Pearl river or
the navigable waters of Mississippi at a conven-
ient distance. It will bring no new lands into cul-
tivation, and develop no additional resources. For
comparatively speaking, the people of that section of
the state have labored under no serious impediments
for want of a convenient market for the pro-
ducts of the soil.

No new treasures will therefore be opened, to
invite emigration or capital to the state; and the
most that can be effected will be, to give those citi-
zens who may be settled convenient to the rail
roads, an additional facility of getting their pro-
duce to market; and thus the rail roads, they
had good navigable streams at convenient distance
on either side. It is to my mind effecting a very lit-
tle purpose, by the application of great means, or
the incurring of great responsibility on the part of
the state. Few have reflected, how very much has
been asked by the state, and how very little is ad-
ded to the wealth or resources of the state by this
first measure.

I will leave to suggest an additional objection
to this legislative project which had escaped me; and
which I think is entitled to grave consideration.
Should the legislature risk its funds and credit, and
incur an enormous state responsibility, to place in
the hands of banks or other corporations, the power
to oppress its citizens by an exorbitant system of
discounts for carrying the produce of the country to mar-
ket? Should the state risk up its concerns with
these corporations, and thereby embarrass its own
means, it should be found necessary for the state
to carry out an entire system? The object of these
corporations is profit; and it would have been deem-
ed most wise for the state, to have received this
fund from the Planters bank, and made it the founda-
tion on which to carry out the whole system under
the direction of the state alone.

This would have rendered the additional loan
unnecessary. If the fund proved inadequate,
the state stock in the Union Bank could have
been drawn on to supply the deficiency. In my
next number I shall show, that the state stock
and funds in the Planters bank would have been
sufficient.

If now the rail road banks would surrender the
fund to the state, to carry out a general system, it
is I think probable, that by a proper general sys-
tem, both Natchez and Vicksburg would be
profitable to the amount of millions, where they
could not now add hundreds to their resources. New
resources would be developed yearly by the con-
nection of the wilderness into cultivated fields,
and additional treasures would each year be poured
into the bosom of those interesting cities.

The thorough clearing Big Black and Pearl
rivers of obstructions, would alone be the means
of doubling the population and wealth of the coun-
ties east of those rivers, within two years after
the navigation should be completed. I hazard
the opinion after mature reflection. From the
region of Big Black and nearly forty miles east,
the products of the country would find its market
on the Mississippi. Carry out the system to the
other rivers contemplated and who can calculate
the increased productions which could find their
way to these markets.

I desire in conclusion to request, that I may
be distinctly understood, as by no means im-
posing the motives of the legislature, whose acts
I am reviewing. I am sure they will rejoice to
see discussion on this interesting subject. Their
views have proceeded from so fervent a desire to
promote the highest interest of the State, that
their legislation wanted that calm and deliberate
consideration, which alone can ensure judicious
conclusions on intricate subjects. To most of
the members, I presume the system of internal
improvement was new, and had not been made a
subject of intense reflection.

It is a subject of great complexity, and re-
quires long and patient investigation to arrive at
correct conclusions. The haste, with which the
system was legislated out, as soon as presented
show that but few understood it well. Let us
now deliberate before it becomes too late. A
failure would produce incalculable evils to the
state. A judicious application of our means, so
as to effectuate the system, would elevate the
state to the highest point of prosperity.

But who, on mature reflection, can come to the
conclusion, that in order to the completion of a
road from Vicksburg to Jackson, and a like road
from Natchez to Jackson, it was judicious, for
the state to place on deposit in rail road banks,
the large amount of disposable state funds, and
to transfer to these banks the state stock of two
millions for which the state is liable on its bonds.
Who can approve this measure, when it is a fact
beyond dispute, that this great responsibility in-
curred by the state, is to make rail roads through
a section of the state, lying between two of our
best navigable rivers, Pearl and the Mississippi?
A country already in an advanced state of im-
provement, and whose citizens from the nature of
the country, stood infinitely less in need of these
improvements, than the people in other regions
of the State!

Who can doubt, but that the prompt and im-
mediate application of those means, to a thorough
clearing out of our rivers, and the extension of
the improvements by rail roads, through the en-
tire State, would at a short day have added mil-
lions to the resources of the state, by bringing in-
to immediate demand and cultivation, a large
amount of fertile country, now locked up in wil-
derness.

If then those means of the state, can be re-
claimed, it should be done promptly, and a direc-
tion given to the funds, which will conduce to the
improvement of the whole state, and tend to the
development of its entire resources. Let us in-
cur no new debts, and withdraw as much of the
funds of the State as possible from bank cor-
porations. If the available funds of the state and
our two millions of stock, are not sufficient, let
us draw on our stock in the Union Bank. It
should be remembered, that a debt due by the
state amounts to a mortgage on every man's prop-
erty in the state; and whilst we are under a
course of relief, from the madness of incurring
individual debt, which so lately possessed us, let
us not as a state run on in the same mad career.

Let the good people of Mississippi take up
this subject, and give it a deliberate considera-
tion, and their strong sense, will, I am sure, re-
flect its light in the legislative halls of the state.

A CITIZEN OF MISSISSIPPI.

From the Globe.

THE FEDERAL WHIG ORATORS AND THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

It has been the uniform struggle of the Fed-
eral leaders, for many years, to increase the re-
venues of the Government as means of protecting
their special interests, and furnishing banks with a
capital to do business upon at the expense of the
people. To keep the duties high, they have en-
deavored to create new channels of expenditure
and enlarge the old ones. The internal improve-
ment policy of the Clay and Adams adminis-
tration, and the project so zealously pressed of dis-
tributing the proceeds of the public lands among
the States, are two of their principal projects look-
ing to that result. The distribution policy would
cut off a source of income, and throw the Govern-
ment entirely upon duties on imported merchan-
dise for support, and the internal improve-
ment policy would afford an outlet for as much
money as the advocates of high duties could de-
sire to collect.

The votes of Gen. Jackson upon the May-
ville Road bill, and upon Clay's Land bill,
thwarted the leading measures by which the Fed-
eralists hoped to increase the public expenditures,
and his opposition to the high tariff, combined
with the attitude assumed by South Carolina,
forced a reduction of the duties. But for events
which the Administration could not foresee or pre-
vent the great objects of the Republican party—the
payment of the national debt, and a reduction
of the revenue to the wants of an economical
Government—would have been accomplished.
The Bank of the United States, after attempting
in vain to force a restoration of the deposits by
pressure and panic, suddenly increased its issues
about twenty millions of dollars, and its example
was followed by most of the other banks. A
spirit of wild, unprecedented speculation, was
thus engendered, which seized hold of the public
lands as well as the ordinary objects of trade.—
The consequence was a perfect deluge of money
in the public Treasury, as well from duties as
lands.

It may be safely assumed that the country will
have no security for economy in the appropriations
by Congress when the Treasury is over-
flowing with means. No legitimate effort of the
Executive branch can, under such circumstances,
restrain the expenditures of the Government with
in moderate bounds. These positions are illus-
trated by the events of the last few years.

The Executive Departments every year sub-
mit estimates to Congress of the amounts neces-
sary to carry on the Government under existing
laws. These sums are generally appropriated,
with the addition of such items as Congress
themselves may think it necessary or proper to
add. How the surplus in the Treasury operated
on Congress may be seen by the following state-
ment of estimates and appropriations since 1831.

	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Excess of appropriations over estimates.
1831.	11,552,911	13,585,661	1,738,770
1832.	12,564,099	18,417,761	6,653,662
1833.	17,996,951	21,006,709	4,709,801
1834.	18,425,417	21,336,920	2,911,503
1835.	16,610,232	19,347,012	2,736,780
1836.	19,738,633	39,371,825	19,633,192
1837.	22,651,442	39,735,353	17,073,911

It was in 1835-6, and the first half of 1837,
that the enormous accumulation of public money,
or rather public credit in banks, took place, and
the effect was seen in the appropriations by Con-
gress, which nearly doubled the amount estimated
for the Executive Departments as necessary for
the execution of existing laws. Congress found
the money in the Treasury, and they directed the
Executive to expend it for specified objects. If
there was anything wrong about it, the blame
should attach to Congress, and not to the Admin-
istration. It is the duty of the President to "make
cure that the laws be faithfully executed," and
this duty is not the less imperative when those
laws direct the expenditure of money for spec-
ified objects.

In 1837, one of the appropriations made by
Congress, which was not estimated for by the
Executive Departments, was \$300,000 for com-
pleting the canal from Georgetown to Alexandria,
in the District of Columbia. Who will say that
the President was responsible for this appropri-
ation? Yet who will deny that it was his duty
to expend the money?

At the same session the sum of \$333,000 more

than was estimated for, was appropriated by Con-
gress to pay their own expenses. Who will say
that the President was responsible for the pro-
posed session, or for the application of the mone-
y which was expended by their own agents, un-
der the direction of their own officers and com-
missioners?

At the same session \$975,000 were appropri-
ated for building light-houses, which was not asked
for by the Executive. Yet who will deny that it
was the duty of the President to cause this money
to be expended according to the intentions of
Congress?

These instances might be multiplied; but enough
has been given to show, that for upwards of
\$26,000,000 of the appropriations for those two
years, Congress, and not the Executive, are the
power which is chiefly responsible to the people.

Nor is the Executive in the least responsible
for a large portion of the estimates. On the con-
trary, it is the imperative duty of the several
departments to lay before Congress estimates of the
amounts which, in their opinion, will be neces-
sary in the execution of existing laws. If they
willfully omitted this duty they would be proper
objects of censure, and proper subjects for im-
peachment.

The number of officers, and the compensation, are
fixed by law. It is the indis-
pensable duty of the Executive to inform Con-
gress, by estimate, how much money it will take
to pay them. Congress add a new regiment to
the army, increasing thereby the number of offi-
cers, and of course requiring an increased amount
of money for the military service. It is the duty
of the Executive thereafter to increase the esti-
mates accordingly, but is the President, or any
part of his administration, censurable for any part
of this increase in the estimates or expenditures?

Some years ago Congress passed an act which
added many thousands to the list of Revolutionary
pensioners, requiring an additional annual ap-
propriation, and expenditure of about three mil-
lions of dollars to meet the claims thus created.
Of course the estimates of the Secretary of the
Treasury have been, ever since, two to three mil-
lions greater on that account. Will any one say
that